

## PILING UP THE ITEMS

### Senate Acts as if Treasury Were Full.

The House did another good day's business yesterday. While the amount of labor accomplished was not as great as that of the day before, it was creditable, and contrasted strongly with the way that body was conducting itself a month ago.

The committee who were detailed to wait upon the president of the Wilder Steamship Company and find out why passengers had not been allowed to go to Molokai, reported their inability to locate that gentleman, and requested to be excused. The request was granted. Several resolutions were introduced before the House went into executive session.

The House spent most of the day deliberating whether it wanted to recommend the buying of a steamship to take the place of the one now subsidized between here and the leper settlement. The debate began during the forenoon session, and it was not until the afternoon had been almost consumed that the matter was settled by a vote that decided in favor of the proposition, by the small majority of one. All sorts of arguments were advanced for and against the proposed scheme. When the matter was dropped, it had been decided that the vessel should not cost more than \$35,000, and that a sum, which should be settled upon by a special committee, should determine how much the running expenses of the vessel should be.

Subsidies were granted to the Queen's Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables and the Maternity Home.

The House adjourned until this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. In the forenoon the different island committees will meet.

#### MORNING SESSION.

The committee appointed to wait upon the president of the Wilder Steamship Company, and find why that company had refused to allow certain persons desirous of going to Molokai, to take passage on the boat, had a report to make.

The committee informed the House that they were unable to report for two reasons. The first was, that they could not get together as a committee; the second was, they were unable to find out who was the president of the Wilder Steamship Company. They asked that the speaker discharge them, that the House tender them a vote of thanks, and that Clerk McKeula be instructed to address a letter to the president of that company, asking him why he had not treated the public with more becoming consideration. The three requests were allowed.

The following resolutions were introduced by Hihio:

"Resolved, that the sum of \$10,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the extension of the Papahāna road to Kapolu, in town of Lahaina, Island of Maui."

F. W. Beckley introduced the following:

"Resolved, that an item of \$300 be inserted in the appropriation bill on current expenses, as follows:

"Repairs, wharf and landing, Kamae, Molokai, \$1,000.

"Repairs, wharf and landing, Pukoo, Molokai, \$2,500.

"Total, \$3,500."

The last resolution asked for \$46,550, to be inserted in the appropriation bill for the improvements of roads in the district of Waialua, Island of Maui.

It was introduced by Kawahoa. It read as follows:

"Resolved, that the sum of \$46,550 be inserted in the appropriation bill for roads and bridges in the District of Waialua, Island of Maui, as more fully appears in items hereto, and made a part of this resolution.

SOLOMON KAWAHOA,

Representative, Third District.

Honolulu, June 19, 1901.

Estimates of requirement for roads in Waialua District for two years, from January 1, 1901:

Repairing and grading roads, \$1,375.00

Waialua postoffice to Maalea Bay, six and one-half miles, 5,000.00

Maalea Bay to Manawaiuli, four miles, 2,000.00

Waialua to Wahee bridge, five and one-half miles, 1,000.00

Waialua to Kahului, three miles, 2,000.00

Kahului to Makawao Landing, lower road, four and one-half miles, 1,000.00

Kahului to Makawao, upper road, six and one-half miles, 2,500.00

Kahului to Makawao Kula road, five and one-half miles, 2,000.00

Waikapu Cross Roads, three miles, 1,000.00

Wahee and Waiehu Roads, four miles, 1,000.00

Makana to Ulupahala, five miles, 750.00

Ulupahala to Kaupo, fifteen miles, 3,000.00

New roads, 1,250.00

Camp 7, Maalea to Kihel Landing, three miles, 2,000.00

Bridges and repairs, 500.00

Waiehu bridge, ninety-foot span, 300.00

Ka-lua bridge, twenty-foot span, 300.00

New bridges, 1,500.00

Five bridges to Kihel Landing, twelve-foot span, 1,500.00

Road implements, 750.00

Building courts and station houses, Waialua, 15,000.00

Total, \$46,550.00

## AT PEARL HARBOR SITE.



UNCLE SAM—Well, I guess about ten millions will fix this place up.

## A WORLD BEATER

### Biggest Sugar Mill On Earth in Maui.

The Maui News says: A very interesting bit of history was made on Maui yesterday afternoon, the event being the laying of the corner stone, or rather placing the key column of iron at the new Spreckelsville mill.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Manager Lowrie, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Mr. Williams and a number of invited guests, both ladies and gentlemen, assembled at the mill yesterday afternoon, and after a brief inspection the ceremony of erecting the column was begun. A number of coins, the charter of the H. C. & S. Co., and several other objects of interest were hermetically sealed in an iron receptacle and placed in a niche underneath the huge iron column, which also contained the following legend on waterproof paper:

"The structure was laid out in November, 1899, the first being driven in the presence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, president of the H. C. & S. Co., W. J. Lowrie, general manager, C. Vanderhellen, plantation surveyor, and J. N. S. Williams, representative of the Honolulu Iron Works Company, and consulting engineer of the H. C. & S. Co. During July, 1900, a packet of papers was placed underneath the chimney base on the southwest side of the building. Active work on this structure commenced October 12, 1900. Recent historical events: Election of William McKinley, president, and Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States, in November, 1900; Death of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, in January, and accession of Edward VII., King of Great Britain; practical termination of the wars in the Philippines Islands, South Africa and China; most noteworthy fruit of the present year, the vast combinations of capital in the United States for industrial purposes, as exemplified in the founding of the United States Steel Company.

"This record was placed beneath the principal column on the northwest corner of main building, this 14th day of June, 1900, in the presence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, W. J. Lowrie and others representative of and connected with the H. C. & S. Co."

Miss Clara Lowrie took the trowel and put the finishing touches to the receptacle, which will remain as a concealed witness of the day's event for centuries. The machinery was then put in motion, and the huge iron column was swung into place and securely bolted. Miss Lowrie then inspected the work and accepted it in the following words:

"In the name and on behalf of this plantation, I pronounce this column well and truly placed."

Rev. E. G. Beckwith then delivered a brief but eloquent address full of reminiscence and rich with suggestive thoughts, one of the most striking of which was that "the man who provides honest labor for a thousand men, whereby they can win a support for themselves, is a greater benefactor to humanity than he who supports a thousand paupers." After a touching prayer by the venerable minister, Hon. H. P. Baldwin made a short address, premising his remarks by stating that the new mill had been christened the "Punene Mill," and that hereafter the plantation would be known as "Punene Plantation." He then gave a short sketch of the sugar industry on Maui during his early boyhood, stating that many years since, Mr. Beckwith, a brother of Rev. E. G. Beckwith, was sent by a syndicate of Honolulu people to look up Haiku as a sugar plantation. Mr. Beckwith carried back to Honolulu a glowing report of the possibilities of Haiku, but with some hesitation, stated to the directors that his estimate for a mill of the proper size might be deemed by them as rather large, and when asked what capacity of mill would be required, he replied that nothing less than a mill of at least three and a half tons a day would answer, at which the hair of the directors rose in horror. "In less than one man's life," continued the speaker, "we see here today a mill which, when finished, will be the largest sugar mill on earth, with a capacity of 500 tons per day when fully completed."

At the conclusion of the exercises, the entire party were invited to a feast of ice cream and other delicacies, after which the train whirled them back through fields of waving cane to Kahului, Spreckelsville and Paia.

#### Suicidal Home Rulers.

The majority in the Legislature refused, as a political measure, to pass a loan bill at the regular session, which act was on their part, as Representative Dickey well termed it, a crime, and they now refuse to pass an act which will permit Congress to pass a loan bill. Nothing but another extra session with its additional leaves and fishes and pot will satisfy them, and that really seems the only way out of the difficulty. By all means then let another extra session be called, with the hope that it will be another stone around the neck of that misguided party when they are thrown into the sea of oblivion by a justly indignant people whose interests they so studiously refuse to consider.—Maui News.

## DEATH ON THE PALI.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At noon yesterday a frightened horse attached to a buggy leaped frantically over the railing on the Pali road just below the quarantine guardhouse, and probably met instant death at the base of the rocky precipice 1,200 feet below.

The wild plunge of the animal through space was witnessed by a young Chinese named Ah Fai, who had driven the horse to the Pali. The animal belongs to the Waikiki Inn Stables. Yesterday afternoon Ah Fai hired the horse and buggy and drove two young Hawaiian women to the famous cleft in the mountains, arriving there about noon.

The wind was blowing with its usual force through the narrow rift, and it was with difficulty that the horse made its way from the Honolulu side to the Koolau side. The occupants of the buggy had meanwhile alighted, intending to get in again when the horse reached a place in the road where the wind was less forceful. The animal, however, became frightened at the heavy gusts, and the boy had to tighten his hold on the reins to keep him in the road. Matters went along all right until the party reached that part of the highway just below the guardhouse.

Suddenly the horse reared, leaped toward the railing which guards the road on the precipice side and plunged over it. The carriage caught for an instant on the rail, and then the mass disappeared over the side and into the abyss below. Before the boy could reach the rail the horse and buggy had disappeared. Believing that the animal had been killed outright and that the only thing for him to do was to inform the owner, Ah Fai and the ladies retraced their way down the Pali road and telephoned to town for one of Quinn's hacks. The Chinese viewed the matter philosophically, and said he would pay for the loss of the horse and rig.

A search was instituted yesterday afternoon to see what had become of the unfortunate animal, but nothing was learned last night regarding its fate.

The unfinished business of the House being next in order, Dickey took the chair, the House going into a committee of the whole. The incidentals of the commission of public lands came up for reconsideration. The day before it was reduced from \$5,250, to \$1,500. Emmeluth stated that the commissioner had threatened to resign his position if the item remained at the reduced figures. The speaker thought the item had better be reconsidered under the circumstances. Beckley moved that the matter be referred to a special committee for investigation and consideration. The motion was carried.

Makekau asked that a new item be inserted, on preliminary roads and trails, and that the amount set aside for this purpose be \$7,000. The motion was carried.

Emmeluth suggested that the consideration of this matter be referred to a special committee. In introducing his remarks, Emmeluth said it was to be hoped that before the end of the present biennial period the natives would know more about politics than they do at present. Makekau responded by saying that before the end of that time, it was to be hoped that certain haole would know more about politics, also.

The Board of Health came next. The general expenses of that department were given as \$10,000 in the Governor's estimate. The committee suggested that the figures be raised to \$13,000. When asked why the increase had been made, Emmeluth requested that he be given time in which to make a systematic report on the same.

Disinfectants and vaccine followed. Two thousand dollars were allowed for this item.

For the support of non-leprous children, instead of \$12,000, an appropriation of \$20,000 was suggested and carried.

The Governor's estimate of \$31,000 was passed for the insane asylum. For the segregation, support and treatment of lepers, \$160,000 was given.

There was some argument on the appropriation for the Kalanipapa Home, which had been set at \$45,000. Mossman did not favor giving this appropriation as a lump sum. He asked that the matter be given into the hands of a special committee, to segregate and to file a report before it be accepted.

Mossman moved that the item be passed as it stood. He said the store would need all the money given it. Before annexation, it had been said that when the islands became a part of the United States, money could be picked off the trees. On the contrary,

money was harder to get now than under the old order of things. Prices were higher. Even American goods cost more. The lepers would need the entire \$45,000. Emmeluth moved that Mossman's words go on record, but the motion was not seconded.

Beckley moved that \$2,000 be allowed the lepers for stamped envelopes. The motion carried.

The finance committee recommended that \$35,000 be allowed for subsidizing a steamer for Molokai. Hoogs said that if this were the report of the finance committee, they ought to be examined as to their sanity. He made a motion to that effect, but it was not seconded. Emmeluth presented a detailed report on the subject of a steamer for the leper colony. Such a vessel should not be a common carrier. It should be able to carry fifty head of cattle forward. The type of conveyance best adapted to the purpose would be a steam schooner, capable of making not less than eight knots an hour. By means of sails, such a vessel would not burn more than six tons of coal a day.

Hoogs said he was opposed to the government going into the steamship business to a greater extent than at present. Prendergast said the government should own its own boat. The steamer now subsidized goes to the island with palai, but on account of rough water, often did not land it. Sometimes the palai was kept on board for ten days or two weeks at a time, and when it was landed at the leper settlement, it was unfit for use. The accommodations at present on the steamers were unfit for human beings. The lepers were put up forward, when taken to Molokai, where the cattle are generally kept, and the rolling of the vessel, in addition to their own malady, made their experience a most unpleasant one on the voyage over.

In the midst of the discussion a recess was taken until 1:30 in the afternoon.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mossman's keen logic was then brought to the fore yesterday afternoon when he "bucked" against the use of the Board of Health for the use of the Board of Health. According to his arguments the government would realize a dead loss by the purchase, and furthermore the "thing" might run on the rocks somewhere, go to the bottom, and thus in one fell swoop cost the government thousands of dollars. That would be a calamity to the "people," and it would then show the folly of the government in owning affairs of that kind. Mossman forgot, in his argument, that governments usually insure their freight steamers.

steamer with a white crew, of course they will get good pay and good grub," exclaimed Mossman. "If a native crew is employed, they will get nothing but poi and salmon and coffee, in which the cockroaches swarm. You can see it coming right before you, sometimes. Mossman did not say that he had been a sailor.

"The arguments of the other side are that they only want this steamer to accommodate the lepers when they are taken to Molokai. We can easily see that if the government gets a steamer of this kind the government will have to pay more for it in the long run, and will lose by it in the end. They also argue that the steamer will make money in carrying freight. They can't do that, as passengers will not want to go on a boat that carries lepers, and very little freight will be carried for fear of the disease. Japs and Chinese would be only too glad to put their freight on a steamer of this kind, but the better class of people wouldn't. Buying a steamer like this will be only a way of the government to provide places for their favorites."

"We all know how one-sided the Board of Health is, and it is only a trick of theirs to get money. Why, there's another argument against the purchase, too. Some time the vessel might strike a rock and go down in the ocean, and the government would lose all the money it paid for the boat."

Mossman was not greeted with a burst of applause upon his brilliant logic, and seemed to wonder why everybody smiled while he spoke. Paie thought a good vessel would be a great help, "but, to buy one of the old tubs, which the local companies had discarded, would be throwing good money after bad." Firewood is an article that is needed at Molokai. As it is now the supply of fuel is beginning to be scarce. The people on the island of Molokai, said Paie, would be willing to patronize the Territorial vessel, thereby enabling the government to make back some of the money expended. The next time the Legislature wished to go to Molokai it would not cost the Territory \$750, as it did the last time.

Mossman opposed buying a steamer. Within a year there would be no cattle shipped from Hawaii. The talk about taking cattle from the other islands to Molokai was nothing more than so much chaff, indulged in for the purpose of carrying through the scheme under discussion. Hoogs said that while the arguments of those who wished to buy the steamer were very

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## SITE OF THE NAVAL RESERVATION.

(The dotted lines show the property which the United States Government will try and get through a condemnation suit.)

THE talk on the waterfront yesterday was the Pearl Harbor naval reservation and the proceedings which are about to be taken to condemn the necessary lands. The news of the arrival here of instructions for the United States District Attorney to bring the matter into court, and that of the site selections, were published exclusively in yesterday's Advertiser.

Many and varied were the opinions offered by old-time waterfronters, as well as recent comers on the beach. Each one wanted to know if the other was interested in the desired land, and all wished that they were the pos-

sessors of a few choice lots near the proposed naval reservation. "Now's the time to buy land in Pearl City," said one kamaaina.

"What for?" asked another, "speculation?" "Speculation, nothing. It's a cinch, I tell you. Just wait 'till they get to mounting the big guns down there on Ford's Island and piling up shells big enough to take a ride in. You won't have to wait that long, either. When you see the palatial residence of the commandant going up and the great machine shop getting down to work and the foundry sending up smoke to beat the band, that's when land in Pearl City will come in handy against a rainy day. The population of Pearl

City will be doubled twice over. The fellow who has land there will then be putting up rows of cottages with electric lights, plumbing and all other modern improvements. Why, I can see them now, nice little homes with banana trees and young cocoanuts in the 20x12 front yards. And the machinists and carpenters and ironworkers and other hard working chaps, hundreds and hundreds of them, who will find employment at Uncle Sam's stronghold in Pearl Harbor will have money to spend, ten million dollars in ten years, they say, and there will be built stores and barber shops and—and—and—saloons and a theater, maybe; just think of a theater at Pearl City. I tell you this Pearl Harbor business is a big

thing for Honolulu, too." It was rumored in town yesterday that perhaps the condemnation proceedings for the land at Pearl Harbor would not be necessary, as the land owners might possibly come to favorable terms with the Government without the matter going to court. The shaded portion of the above map indicates the land desired by the United States for its naval reservation. The lower tract, comprising about 500 acres, belong, chiefly, to the Bishop estate. The upper tract is the property of the H. estate. Kuahua Island lies to the right, between the two above tracts of land. In the lower left hand corner of the map the approach to the mouth of the channel is indicated.

## RULES OF CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF LOCAL INTEREST

The presence in Hawaii of Mr. Rodenberg, president of the Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Serven, chief examiner of the commission, has caused no end of inquiries as to the rules and procedure governing the examinations which will be held on July 5th at the High School in this city. The Advertiser has already published the list of examinations that are to take place, and Mr. Serven requested before leaving yesterday for Hawaii and Maui that the public be acquainted with the rules affecting the classified civil service. The rules promulgated by the president, taken from the edition of March 29, 1900, are as follows:

### RULE I.

1. The United States Civil Service Commission shall have authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of, and for the execution of, the provisions of these rules and of the Civil Service Act.
2. The several terms hereinafter mentioned, wherever used in these rules or the regulations of the Commission, shall be construed as follows:
  - (a) The term "Civil Service Act" refers to "An Act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883.
  - (b) The term "classified service" refers to all that part of the executive civil service of the United States included within the provisions of the Civil Service Act and these rules.
  - (c) The term "grade," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in the classified service arranged upon the basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received.
  - (d) The term "class," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, in pursuance of the provisions of section 13 of the Revised Statutes and of section 6 of the Civil Service Act.
  - (e) The term "excepted position" refers to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

### RULE II.

1. Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of the Civil Service Act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office.
2. No person in the executive civil service shall be dismissed, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of

his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

4. No question in any examination or form of application shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning, nor shall any inquiry be made concerning, nor any other attempt be made to ascertain, the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant, competitor or eligible; and all disclosures thereof shall be discontinued. And no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened or promised against or in favor of any applicant, competitor, or eligible because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

5. No recommendation of an applicant, competitor or eligible involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed or considered by the Commission, by any board of examiners or by any nominating or appointing officer.
6. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

7. A person holding a position on the date said position is classified under the Civil Service Act shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed upon examination under the provisions of said Act.
8. No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copy of such reasons, notice and answer and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office; and the reasons for any change in rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office.

### RULE III.

1. All that part of the executive civil service of the United States which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act shall be arranged in branches as follows: The departmental service, the custom house service, the postoffice service, the Government printing service and the internal revenue service.
2. The departmental service shall include officers and employees as follows, except those in the service of the Government printing office and in the service of the several custom houses, postoffices and internal revenue districts.
3. The custom house service shall include such officers and employees as have been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act who are serving in any custom district.
4. The postoffice service shall include

the officers and employees in any free delivery postoffice who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act. And whenever the free delivery system shall be established in any postoffice the Postmaster General shall at once notify the Commission of such establishment, and the officers and employees of said office shall be included within the classified service from the date of such establishment; and whenever, by order of the Postmaster General, any postoffice shall be consolidated with and made a part of a free delivery postoffice, the Postmaster General shall at once notify the Commission of such consolidation, and from the date of said order the employees of the office thus made a part of the free delivery office whose names appear on the roster of the Postoffice Department shall be employees of said free delivery office; and the person holding on the date of said order the position of postmaster at the office thus made a part of said free delivery office may be made an employee in said free delivery office, and, at the time of classification, be assigned to any position therein and given any appropriate designation which the Postmaster General may direct.

5. The Government printing service shall include the officers and employees in the Government printing office who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act.
6. The internal revenue service shall include the officers and employees in any internal revenue district who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act.
7. All officers and employees who have heretofore been classified under the Civil Service Act shall be considered as still classified, and subject to the provisions of these rules.

### RULE IV.

1. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the Civil Service Act, there shall be provided, to test fitness for admission to positions which have been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act, examinations of a practical and suitable character, involving such subjects and tests as the Commission may direct.
2. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from examination by the provisions of said Act or the rules made in pursuance thereof.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the Civil Service Act, the Commission shall appoint, from persons in the Government service, such boards of examiners as it may deem necessary. The members of said boards shall perform such duties as the Commission may direct in connection with examinations, appointments and promotions in any part of the service which has been or may hereafter be classified. The members of any board of examiners in the performance of their duties as such shall be under the direct and sole control and authority of the Commission. The duties performed by the members of any board of examiners in their capacity as such shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving, and time shall be allowed for the performance of said duties during the office

hours of said office. The members of any board of examiners shall not all be adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve upon said board.

### RULE V.

1. Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make an application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, and accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed.
2. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving in the Army, the Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, unless the written consent of the head of the department under which said person is enlisted is filed with his application.
3. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who is physically disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment, or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his registration or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of an eligible from the service after his appointment.
4. No application for examination shall be accepted unless the applicant is within the age limitations fixed herein for entrance to the position to which he seeks to be appointed: Provided, That subject to the other conditions of these rules the application of any person whose claim of preference under the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes has been allowed by the Commission may be accepted without regard to his age. And provided further, That in case of positions for which no maximum age limitations are fixed herein the Commission, upon consultation with and approval of the proper head of Department or office, may, by regulation, determine the maximum age limitations and confine competition in examinations for such positions to persons within such limitations. The age limitations for entrance to positions in the different branches of the service shall be as follows:

Departmental service:	Min.	Max.
Clerk, messenger boy, apprentice, (other than apprentice in mints and assay offices) or student . . . . .	18	20
Apprentice in mints and assay offices . . . . .	18	24
Printer's assistant and messenger . . . . .	18	No limit
Positions in the Railway Mail Service . . . . .	18	35
Distance and hospital stewards in the Marine Hospital Service and acting assistant engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service . . . . .	21	35

Departmental service: Page, messenger boy, apprentice, (other than apprentice in mints and assay offices) or student . . . . . 18 20 Apprentice in mints and assay offices . . . . . 18 24 Printer's assistant and messenger . . . . . 18 No limit Positions in the Railway Mail Service . . . . . 18 35 Distance and hospital stewards in the Marine Hospital Service and acting assistant engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service . . . . . 21 35

Keeper, assistant keeper and officers of light ships in the Light House Service . . . . .	18	30
Coder in the Revenue Cutter Service and aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey . . . . .	18	25
Surfman in the Life-saving Service . . . . .	18	25
Superintendent, physician, supervisor, day school inspector, disciplinarian, matron and assistant matron in the Indian Service; inspector and assistant inspector of hulls and inspector of boilers in the Steamboat Inspection Service . . . . .	25	35
Observer in the Weather Bureau Service . . . . .	18	30
All other positions . . . . .	20	No limit.

(The age limitation shall not apply in the case of the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school who applies for examination for the position of teacher or matron.)

Custom House Service: All positions . . . . . 20 No limit. Postoffice Service: Letter carrier . . . . . 21 40 All other positions . . . . . 18 No limit. Government Printing Service: All positions (male) . . . . . 21 No limit. All positions (female) . . . . . 18 No limit. Internal Revenue Service: All positions . . . . . 21 No limit. 5. No application shall be accepted for examination for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or as journeyman or as apprentice and journeyman at said trade for such periods as the Commission may prescribe.

### SHE NATURALLY THOUGHT SO.

Mrs. Hicken says she supposes the doctor knew what was the matter with Lizzie. Maybe he did, and maybe he didn't. Now, let me have your ear for a quarter of a minute, as though you were a telephone, while I talk a suggestive truth into it. Read any big medical book, intelligently and honestly written, and you will be astonished to find what a lot of diseases therein described are said to be "of unknown origin."

Therefore, the doctor might not have understood what ailed Lizzie Hicken, and no blame to him. As it was, he worked away at the symptoms (the outside presentments, you know) and trusted to luck for results. And he might have struck it right, but he did not, unfortunately; and it came to pass what Mrs. Hicken is going to tell us about. It was in 1896 that the young girl began to suffer terribly with pains which, as she put it, "ran right through" her, particularly across the stomach and under the shoulder blades. A continuance of this so prostrated her that she would sometimes be laid up for a month or six weeks. We fancied it was rheumatism, yet it did not act quite like that complaint. "She was also greatly troubled with a nasty cough that completely took the power out of her. I called upon the doctor with my daughter, and told him how she had been handled; and I suppose he knew what was the matter with her, but, at all events, I am certain his medicines did her no good. "Then I bought her all sorts of cough medicines, but they had no more effect than if she had used so much water. "By this time the poor girl could neither eat nor sleep, and you may be sure we were in great worryment and perplexity to know what to do. However, I saw one of Mother Selgel's Syrup advertisements, and sent to the chemist for a bottle, and before she finished it I could see she was better. So we kept on giving her this remedy until she was completely cured. "I have used the Syrup myself for indigestion, and it cured, after I had worn out a deal of other medicines to no purpose. "I want to say, so strongly that there can be no doubt of my meaning, that the entire credit for Lizzie's recovery is due to Mother Selgel's Syrup, and also for my own. "We both swear by it, and are seldom without a bottle in the house. I commend it to everybody."—Mrs. J. Hicken, Graham Street, Auburn, N. S. W., Nov. 27th, 1899.

## TROUBLES OF GEAR & LANSING

For weeks and months the firm of Gear & Lansing, promoters and extensive operators in real estate and stocks and bonds, has been reported shaky. A meeting of creditors some weeks ago gave the firm an extension of time, and yesterday another meeting was held to consider whether or not more time should be granted. The meeting adjourned, and will come together later to hear a report from a special committee, of which W. O. Smith is chairman. One of the creditors said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that the firm had many good assets, but could not realize on them. As an incident of the trouble the Bulletin Company, representing an asset of A. V. Gear's, has been incorporated.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Lansing, who is in no way responsible for the state of the firm's affairs. The trouble might have been avoided in a large degree if the senior member had not spent the time doing questionable politics, thus alienating the responsible classes and driving away trade, which ought to have been given to the conservation of Gear & Lansing's business. The hostile attitude of the leading business houses of Honolulu which compelled Mr. Gear to give up his plans last fall to secure a Republican nomination, undoubtedly reacted upon the firm. It is an illustration, of which the town may soon have another, of making business with politics.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## A Life Saved

Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering. Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once. Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Dripstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most terrible pains. The poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering. Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## Mills College

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses: Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

## The Bank of Hawaii

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Cures Coughs, POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—And Colds. POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Unequalled POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—For Asthma, POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Bronchitis, POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Influenza, POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Catarrh, POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Night Cough, POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—And All POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Pulmonary POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Disorders. The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cleve-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, when I feared, would lapse into a pulmonary affection." Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists." In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c. Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations. Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world. Prepared only by Thomas Powell Ltd., Blackfriars, London. Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO.



# BIG BILL WAS RUSHED

## House Finished Its Work in a Hurry.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

The Appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday on its third reading.

The whole thing went through with a rush when it started, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the lawmakers and salary-jugglers had disposed of the one matter that has occupied their time since the beginning of the extra session. The vote on the bill stood twenty-one to five.

The morning session was enlivened by two or three incidents that were unpremeditated and unlooked for. The session ended in a turmoil, caused by a motion to restore the salaries of the Attorney-General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works and Commissioner of Public Instruction to the figures that Governor Dole thought were the correct ones. Had not a motion to adjourn been made and carried, the proposition would have undoubtedly gone through.

In the afternoon there was even more talking indulged in than usual. There was an unlooked-for flow of Hawaiian humor, to which Kanoho contributed very largely. He told several anecdotes in his native tongue, which seemed to hit those who understood the language as just about right. They were too fragile to stand translation, however, for they fell rather flat on the intrained ears of the haoles, who were not sufficiently acute to appreciate these gems of humor in their original setting.

### MORNING SESSION.

As soon as Akina had called the House to order he proposed that for the time being the Appropriation bill be dropped, and that House bill No. 3 be taken up. This bill has to do with current expenses. There was considerable talk over the advisability of this, some members being in favor of burying the Appropriation bill forever and for aye, before taking up anything else. The disposition to do away with any future resurrections of the bill which had been before the House for something like forty days was overpowering, and at length the suggestion of the Speaker was rejected.

After the House had returned to its first love and the matter of raising salaries was once more under way, Mosseman moved that the salary of the Attorney-General be made \$9,000 for the two years, as set down in the Governor's estimate. Aylett then came forward with a motion that the heads of the four departments be paid the same salary, as suggested by Mosseman.

There was a verbal storm precipitated by this. Makakau objected to the suggestion of his fellow-representative. He wanted to make the salaries that were worth \$9,000 payable to the Attorney-General, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Works. Emmeluth made a speech against Attorney-General Dole. The Attorney-General, he said, was doing nothing, and employing deputies to do the work that he should be doing himself. He accused that officer of being a designing politician. His office force was engaged in helping him foster his political ends. Emmeluth told how he had, on one occasion, gone to the Attorney-General's office, and found the entire force of clerks engaged in attempting to traduce the character of another official, who was employed in another branch of the Government. After this jeremiad, John subbed.

Beckley renewed his motion of the day before, and asked the House to appropriate \$5,000 for jails in Maui. The motion was carried, and Beckley got his jails without a dissenting voice.

House bill No. 3 came up at this point and was referred, upon the suggestion of Emmeluth, to the Finance Committee. He made the further suggestion that the bill be considered by Island committees, and that after each had made a thorough study of the matter under discussion, they report back to the House. This was finally adopted.

Just at this point the morning's work Beckley launched a broadside that was most effective in its results, and which resulted in reducing the salary of the registrar of public conveyances from \$250 to \$150. It was a neat bit of political work, and, while the ground plan of the whole thing was plainly discernible, it was just as interesting, for all that, to the prime mover of the thing was Kumalae, who quit that department some time since because he could not get a raise in his salary. No sooner had Kumalae handed in his resignation than a haole was appointed to the place he had just vacated, and in a short time was given the same salary that the native clerk had asked for. It was thus this morning that the ex-clerk hit back at his one-time superior, and he hit back hard. Beckley was induced to present a motion asking that the salary of that officer be reduced according to the figures above quoted. Beckley did all in his power to help his friend. He said that Thurston thought nothing of sending his clerks all over the city of Honolulu to gather material for an annual, when they were supposed to be engaged in Governmental work. The color line was drawn with unusual severity and Thurston never thought of giving his employees a holiday, or a raise in salary, especially if they were Hawaiians. When a holiday came, the "poor devils," as Beckley intimated in calling them, were constrained to work behind closed doors. Beckley suggested that the House take the \$100 lopped off Thurston's salary, and appropriate the same to a book clerk and a janitor. During his speech, in which he accused Thurston of several very uncomplimentary things, the one-time deputy across the House of Representatives would every now and then suggest something to the speaker. The reduction was carried by an overwhelming majority, and Kumalae was satisfied.

Thereupon the House took its midday recess.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The salary of the Attorney-General was the first thing for consideration when the House came to order. Kanoho was the first speaker on the floor. He thought that the salary of the head of the legal department should be \$9,000. To attempt

to raise this officer's salary at this time would be breaking trust with the people. Kanoho then told a modest tale, in Hawaiian slang, of the man who shot at a heap of rubbish with a shotgun. Just what its application might be, the haoles element could not tell, although the anecdote appealed quite strongly to the majority of the Hawaiians. He had no sooner finished this story than he told another, about some boys playing marbles and shooting at a hole, that was equally lucid. Whatever it was, it was too much for Johnnie Wise.

Aylett replied that the Governor's estimate was about right, all things considered. A motion by Ewaliko was made, making the salary of the Attorney-General and the heads of the other departments \$9,000. To retain these officers at \$9,000 would be equivalent to passing the bill at the Government figures.

Emmeluth made a county government speech. He advocated voting the salaries just as they stood in the bill. Emmeluth said that if the other members of the Legislature had worked as hard as he had, county government would now be a tangible reality instead of an indefinite abstraction.

This speech was followed by Haahoe, who said the Appropriation bill reminded him of a little child who, when asked if it had had breakfast said, "Yes." When asked if it had dinner and supper it would make the same response. So it was with the House and the Appropriation bill. They are saying the same old things over and over to the same old questions.

The public Treasury, said Makakau, will be in just as bad a condition when the Home Rulers are through with things as it would have been had the Governor's estimate been accepted in the end of the place. The Independents mistook changes for reforms.

Mosseman favored putting the salary at \$9,000. The United States Attorney was being paid \$6,000, yet Mr. Dole did much more work than the occupant of that office.

A vote was taken and the salary of the Attorney-General was raised from \$5,000 to \$9,000. The salary of the Treasurer was passed at \$8,000.

Dickey proposed that the Appropriation bill pass its third reading, but the obstructionists were not yet ready. Hihio moved that the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction be made \$8,000. Dickey was in favor of this, as the House had increased the work of that department considerably during the past few days by making the Superintendent inspector of the schools of Honolulu. Makakau was also in favor of making the increase from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

A question was put to the House by Emmeluth. He wanted to know how many of the members of the House knew anything about the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Makakau rose to a point of order. He said Emmeluth had no right to question the House unless he presented the same in writing. Emmeluth was granted the privilege of speaking. The Superintendent had done nothing more than sign warrants. Emmeluth said that he had come into the House a fat man and he had done nothing but jaw. But even with that one form of exercise he had been able to reduce his weight. The speaker continued making criticisms against the salary paid the Superintendent. The haole Home Ruler said, in conclusion, that "this is no simian sentiment, Mr. Speaker."

Upon a vote being taken, the salary of the Superintendent was made \$7,200.

The Commissioner of Public Lands was readily given a salary of \$7,200, when the item was proposed.

At this period of the afternoon business a hitch occurred. Akina showed his Tom Reed-like knowledge of parliamentary law by untangling affairs in a manner that was truly creditable. Emmeluth, who by this time had grown quite weary of the making and unmaking of salaries, said that the House could vote as it wished; he was going home. He pretended to be as good as his word, for, like the gentleman in the ragtime song, he took his clothes and went. He did not go far, however, when the eyes and noses were called for on the Appropriation bill, he came back into the House and registered a loud and vigorous "Aye."

The votes by ayes and noes stood: Ayes—Ahuli, Akina, Aylett, Beckley, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Gillilan, Kaaui, Kaumakale, Kanoho, Kekeli, Kekaula, Kekiko, Kumalae, Makakau, Makakau, Mosseman, Nallima, Paele, Pukiki.

Noes—Dickey, Haahoe, Hihio, Kawahoa, Prendergast.

Absent—Hoogs, Monsarrat, Robertson, Wilcox.

The House adjourned after this, until 10 o'clock this morning.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

The native Senators who are continually shaking the Organic Act in the faces of the Republican members, and calling their attention to its provisions on almost every little item that comes up, fall ignominiously in their ideas as to what it contains when it comes to conducting all proceedings of the Legislature in the English language. In other words, their memories are exceedingly short on that point.

The Organic Act specifically states that the proceedings shall be in English. Interpreter John Bush has his own ideas on that subject, especially when a Senator makes a very long speech in the native language, for the speech may be interpreted into English and it may not. Often it is not. The reporters who endeavor to keep a connected story of the proceedings are generally "up against it." For a while the proceedings are turned into English, and then comes a long break, and as a result the reporters are unable to keep pace with the matter under consideration. The Senate has done away with a stenographer, and as a result have evidently formed the belief that owing to his absence it is not necessary to have their speeches made over by the interpreter.

For the space of fifteen minutes at a time yesterday afternoon, but few words of English would be spoken, and it was only occasionally that the reporters could obtain even a glimmering of what was going on. A stranger sitting in the Senate chamber would imagine that he was looking in on an Hawaiian debating society, instead of a body which makes believe to construct laws for the good of the community.

The Senate turned its attention to school matters in the afternoon. Lahaina School came in for a big share of the debate. "Only Bill" was a fierce advocate of the passage of the appropriation as given in the bill, and for all he could get as well. Kanoho was in favor of money for re-modeling the school.

There are lots of schools in this Territory that don't give a complete education; they only gladden the

hainaluna School they get a finished education. Mr. Atkinson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has recommended that an appropriation be made to renovate the school. Four thousand dollars is not enough for this purpose. It is a high-grade school."

Senator Paris thought that if the Senate passed the loan act the appropriation asked for by the superintendent might be granted, but to put in the item as he desired it, was like so much waste paper, for it would not amount to anything, and there would be no prospect of getting anything.

Senator Achi was in favor of the re-modeling of the school, as he was personally under obligation to the institution for the rudiments of an education. He did not, however, approve inserting such an extraordinary amount, when it would not be possible to make a large sum available. He was in favor of the smaller sum.

Senator Cecil Brown scored the idea of making Lahaina a high school. He had understood that the government did not intend to make it a high school as there was a high school in Honolulu. A special act creating a high school would have to be passed by the Legislature.

Upon a vote being taken it was agreed to defer action on the item for the present. The Senate then adjourned until this morning.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

PARIS, June 7.—Count and Countess Boni Castellane, attired in loud biking costumes, sought entrance to the Cathedral in Rouen today, and were denied admittance by the sexton.

Two other couples, aristocrats and members of the Castellane party, were also barred for the same reason. The Count was furious. He protested shrilly at the top of his voice for twenty minutes, but the sexton was firm. At last the Count and Countess went to the palace of the bishop to seek permission from him to enter the cathedral in their attire.

In response to the card and requests of Count Castellane, the bishop sent word that he could see no reason why the sexton should be overruled. The Count then complained to the Minister of Public Worship in Parliament, demanding that the bishop be censured.

The cathedral at Rouen is the property of the State, and the priests are subsidized.

Count Boni wore a scarlet sweater, black breeches, gorgeously variegated socks and a bicycling cap that fairly yelled.

The Countess wore a black sailor hat, a red sweater of more subdued tone, a black short skirt and black stockings and shoes.

Count Castellane, his wife and his friends started Tuesday from Chateau de Marais, the Castellane estate near Dourdan, with the intention of taking a leisurely tour through Normandy. The party rode on tandem. The cathedral at Rouen, which is the most interesting in France, was the first point of interest they visited.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A cable to the World from London says: The King has quite forgiven William Waldorf Astor for the Berkeley-Milne affair of last year. He had arranged to visit Astor at Cliveden last Sunday from Windsor, but the engagement was canceled at the last moment, owing to the alteration of the King's plans made necessary by the reception to Americans at the castle on Saturday.

The relations between Astor and the King were never so friendly as at present. There is great curiosity as to how the King has been induced to change his attitude so completely. He will certainly visit Cliveden at the first available opportunity.

Astor is entertaining Saturday to Monday parties at Cliveden now, representing the most select coteries of society, and this has all been brought about by the intimation from Marlborough House that the King desired that all feeling created by the Berkeley-Milne affair be obliterated. Astor has accordingly been taken to society's bosom again. He has an opera box, but he never uses it himself. It is always at the Countess Selkirk's disposal when not used by Miss Astor, who has lately been seen about a good deal with Princess Victor Duhlepp Singh.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A special to the World from Richmond, Ind., says: David, the seventy-three-year-old husband of Carrie Nation, has grown tired of the saloon-smashing habit contracted by his wife. He has grown tired of her. He told his Indiana relatives today that he would not live again with Mrs. Nation. He intends to spend the remainder of his life quietly with his daughter and her family at Marion.

Sadly he said: "I am tired out. I couldn't keep up with Carrie. The pace she set was too fast. I used to think she would get into trouble if I didn't follow her around, but I find she is able to take care of herself. There is too much hard work about this crusade and too little in it."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 8.—A letter from Paul J. Spillane of the Ninth Infantry, stationed in the Philippines, has been received by a friend in Watertown. It states that while Spillane was a prisoner of the Filipinos at Tarrac he learned from insurgent officers the fate of Major Rockefeller, whose mysterious disappearance early in the war has puzzled the American army. Rockefeller, according to the Filipinos, was taken prisoner and went mad while in captivity. Soon afterward he died. Spillane says that the story of the major's suicide after learning that he had killed his own son in battle is untrue, as Rockefeller was in no engagements.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The cruiser Philadelphia came down from Mare Island yesterday after receiving her ammunition and stores. She will begin coaling tomorrow, and about the end of the week will sail for Pago Pago. She will remain at the naval station there for some time and it will probably be the end of the year before she gets back to San Francisco.

The battleship Iowa has finished coaling and will sail this week for Puget Sound ports. She will remain North for a week or so, and will then go to China, reaching the Oregon on the Asiatic station.

A daily mail service will be established between Lahaina and Waipaho after July 1.

## SINKING SPELLS

ALARMING SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED  
IN A SWORN STATEMENT.

Mrs. W. T. Clark, of Rome, N. Y., Tells Why She is Now Recommending a Well-known Remedy to Her Friends.

Indigestion and stomach trouble have many results that are not always readily traced to their real cause. Sometimes the kidneys are apparently affected, but more often an irregularity of the heart's action produces a far more alarming symptom. The cause is easily explained, and is removed when the stomach trouble is cured. A case in point is that of Mrs. W. T. Clark, of 318 West Thomas street, Rome, N. Y. She says:

"To begin with, I had gastritis, which brought on sinking spells for about an hour every morning. I was very weak and nervous, and finally was compelled to take to my bed. My illness began in the spring of 1897, and continued for about four months. For about half this time I was confined to my bed. I suffered greatly from the stomach trouble and nervousness, but what alarmed me most was the sinking feeling at the heart."

"I had read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and when some of my friends recommended the pills very highly, I decided to give them a trial. I bought one box, and by the time this was used up the sinking spells had ceased. I felt better, but continued taking the pills until I had used twelve boxes. I still keep the pills in the house, for I believe that they are a splendid medicine. I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my friends who are ailing, for I know that they will do all that is claimed for them." Signed, MRS. W. T. CLARK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1900.

BENJ. S. BROWN, Notary Public.

(Seal) No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had at all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

### A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Eiten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

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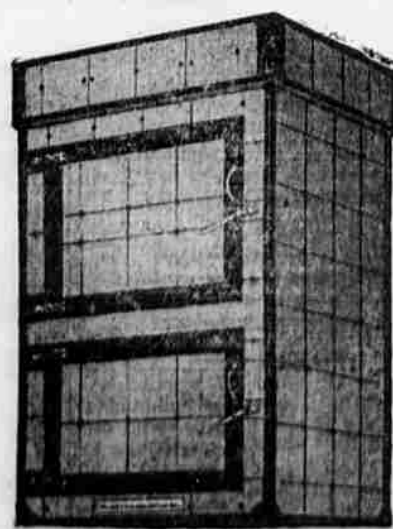
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Circulars will be sent on application.

Large invoices of Crockery, French China and Glassware. Just opened.

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# A COUP IN THE SENATE

## Republicans Steal a March on Enemy.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A howl of dismay went up from the Independent Senators yesterday afternoon when they realized that the Republicans had effected a coup which brought up the minority report of the Committee on Military Affairs from the depths of a pile of half-dead measures, and had it considered. The howl became more pronounced when the Republicans, who for the time being had a majority in the Senate, moved to vote upon the adoption of the minority report. By sheer weight of numbers the Republicans gained their point, and adopted the report which gives to the National Guard of the Territory a sum of money not far below what was originally asked for.

Hardly had the president rapped for order, a little after 2 o'clock, when a stir on the Republican side was observed. There were whispered consultations between Senators Carter, Aoki, Paris and Crabbe, while "Oily Bill" White, the Independent Senator from Lahaina, hovered in their vicinity. In the parlance of politicians, "there was something up," and something was also "ready to drop." The something did drop, when "Oily Bill" arose and called for a consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Military Committee. A vote was taken before the Independent Senators realized what was in the wind, and the two reports were raised from the table. Senator C. L. Brown immediately moved the adoption of the minority report, which favored the continuance of the National Guard system.

By this time Senators Kanuha and Kalaokalani discovered that the Republicans were endeavoring to undo their previous work in attempting to kill the National Guard appropriation. Both arose to their feet and excitedly spoke against the action of the Republicans. Kanuha was so excited that he spoke part of the time in Hawaiian and the balance in English. "I protest, Mr. President," he shouted, waving his arms. "I protest. The Republicans are taking advantage of us because they have a majority of members here today. I protest that this is unfair. They should give us twenty-four hours' notice, so that we can all be here to vote." The Republicans smiled at Kanuha's feeble protestation. Kanuha throughout the entire Legislative session has been so accustomed to riding rough-shod over his opponents that he became almost frantic because the tables were temporarily turned on him.

Sensor Kalaokalani, in stentorian tones, endeavored to convince the president that the Republicans were not acting in good faith, but had waited for the time when the Independent Senators could be caught napping. When about eight members were on their feet at once, all shouting President Kalua calmly broke to the situation and called for order. There was nothing to do but put the motion to a vote, and the same carried. Kanuha then picked up his hat and left the hall in a hurry. It was thought that he intended going out to the public bldg. or to the Senatorial barroom to look for other members, or else intended to show his displeasure at the action of the Republicans by a majority. Nevertheless, he came back in a few minutes, held a hurried consultation with Senator Kalaokalani, and then suddenly shot to his feet and asked for a reconsideration. The Republicans bravely acquiesced and Kanuha fell into a trap.

Under the rules a reconsideration can be taken at any time within twenty-four hours. Kanuha took advantage of this within ten minutes after the vote had been taken. The president seemed glad to hear his brother Independent out, and a motion was made for a vote on reconsideration. The vote came with a dull thud. The Republicans voted to the negative with their majority, and thus reversed the measure from being again taken up from the table. The minority report is therefore accepted, and the recommendations inserted in the Appropriation bill. Kanuha saw the instant the vote on his reconsideration motion had been taken that he had been defeated, or in other words that he had put his foot squarely in his mouth. For the rest of the session he sat dumb as the proverbial oyster.

The minority report is as follows:

**Salaries.**  
Chief and assistant, struck out \$1,200  
Chief musician, struck out \$1,000  
Chief musician, \$700  
Armorer, servant, janitor, one of \$500  
Two clerks \$1,000  
Current Expenses—  
Stationery and printing, re. \$1,000 to \$1,500  
Furniture and fixtures, re. \$1,000 to \$1,500  
Transportation, reduced from \$1,000 to \$500  
Uniforms (without officers), reduced from \$1,000 to \$500  
Incidental allowances per month, reduced from \$1,000 to \$500  
Commissary allowance, per month, left at \$500  
This makes a cut of from \$16,000 to \$10,000 for the company allowance.

A saving of \$5,000 in the entire military items is thus made.

The result of yesterday's vote on the military items means a conference between the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs.

The report of the Committee on Payroll of the Fire Department and recommendations for increased salary were presented by Senator Crabbe. His motion of while the report was adopted by a small majority. Aki failed to vote for the measure which was additional fire protection to his district.

The report is as follows:  
Your special committee to whom was referred the items, "Regular pay roll Honolulu Fire Department," also "Pay of steward, watchman and engineer, Honolulu Fire Department," beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee have carefully considered these items and we recommend the passage of the following for Honolulu:

For Two Years	For One Year
Chief engineer \$125 per month	\$1,500
Steward, board fire committee \$125 per month	600
Engineer, \$125 per month	1,500
Assistant engineer, \$125 per month	1,500
Stoker, \$100 per month	1,200
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,800</b>

Engine Co. No. 1, Central Station—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 2, Central Station—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 3, at Central Station—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 4, at Pihoko and Wilder Ave.—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 5, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 6, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 7, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 8, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 9, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 10, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 11, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 12, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 13, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 14, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 15, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 16, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 17, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 18, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 19, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 20, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

Engine Co. No. 21, 18 Months, at Palama—	For Two Years	For One Year
Foreman, \$80 per month	\$960	480
Engineer, \$120 per month	1,440	720
2 drivers, each \$75 per month	1,800	900
Stoker, \$60 per month	720	360
4 hosemen, each \$90 per month	3,600	1,800
1 watch boy, \$25 per month	300	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$4,410</b>

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

How that the Appropriation bill has been considered to the approving part, the House seems to have taken a new lease of life and started on a record-making pace. Although there was little done in the morning session, during the afternoon hours several pages of the general expense bill were considered in a way that would have been a credit to any body of lawmakers.

It was in the afternoon that the record-breaking pace was set. Members forgot their little personal differences and settled down to work that was really serious. Emmeluth and Makekau had their daily argument early in the morning, so that helped to smooth matters. In the afternoon Mr. J. A. Smith was the unwitting cause of a hot debate on the part of several members. There was a strong feeling that he should not ask help from the Territory, especially since he was destroying the property of the same, in order to get his station in running order. The House sat as a committee of the whole all day yesterday, Dickey being in the chair.

**MORNING SESSION.**  
As soon as the House convened yesterday morning, the motion was made by Representative Dickey that the body resolve itself into a committee of the whole. The motion was carried, and Speaker Akiha called upon the mover to take the chair. The finance committee reported that they had not yet finished making a segregation of the items for the different districts, and stated that they had finished making the list of expenses for the entire island.

Makekau criticized the action of the committee, saying that they had exceeded the authority invested in them. Their duty had been to segregate the items into two classes, and not to audit the same, with the purpose of suggesting where reductions should be made. To this Emmeluth made a spirited reply, in which he said that Makekau had too much chin. He continued by saying that the committee had done no auditing in the matter of salaries, but had handled the bill in its original form.

Then the band played on. The different items were read, one by one, and adopted or rejected, as the House thought best.

The incidental bill for the secretary's office was placed at \$1,500, instead of \$3,000, as proposed in the original estimate.

The fund for State entertainments and ceremonies was stricken from the list, much to the annoyance of Hoogs, who was fearful that his aristocratic friend, the Duke of Cornwall, would not have enough ready cash when he passed through Honolulu to have the kind of a good time he ought to have. Hoogs, and not the Territory, will have to look out for the Duke when he reaches this port.

For the preservation of archives, the House voted the sum of \$1,500. In the expenses of election, the Governor had placed the sum of \$15,000 as the limit of expenditure. The committee lowered this to \$9,000, but the House thought that the Governor was right, and placed the figures at the original amount.

The same department will be allowed \$1,000, instead of \$1,800. Nothing was allowed for compiling and revising the laws of the Territory.

The axe was sharpened for the judiciary department next. The expenses of the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Courts will be \$25,000. In the future the pay of grand jurors will be the same as those of trial jurors.

For the purchase of law books for the Supreme Court, the sum of \$1,500 was appropriated. The First Circuit Court was allowed \$500 for the same purpose.

The printing of the Hawaiian Reports will cost the Territory \$2,500. Stationery and incidentals to the judiciary will be provided for by an appropriation of \$1,800. Makekau caused a ripple of merriment by calling incidentals "accidentals."

When the traveling expenses of the district magistrates came up there was quite a pause in the progress of the day. Heretofore, the judiciary has been allowed the sum of \$40,400. The Home Rule printing knife had lopped off all but \$20,000. After a long and hard fight, the entire matter was compromised by not giving the judges anything with which to pay their expenses.

The midday recess followed.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
When the House was called to order by Chairman Dickey, a few minutes before 2 o'clock, it was moved and seconded that the matter of the traveling expenses of the different district magistrates be reconsidered. There had been, evidently, some misapprehension of the need of funds, and the House, when that to give the judges nothing for expenses, would be hardly right. Makekau said that it was better to find an itemized account of \$600.

The Legislature had expressed its opposition to voting "lump sums," and again today they were trying to do the very thing to which they had previously expressed themselves as opposed.

Akiha was in favor of substituting a district magistrate to be eligible to try cases on all circuits when the presiding judge is disqualified. His motion was allowed \$600 for expenses. The motion passed.

The traveling expenses of the clerk to the same was placed at \$400. The Department of the Attorney General was next upon the roll. For the support and maintenance of prisoners, \$1,000, instead of \$2,000. This was considered sufficient. Prendergast objected to the revised figures on the grounds that prisoners, and meat were advancing in price, so much so that was made over the matter before the House of the Governor were accepted that Dickey said:

"Is this a beer garden, or a committee of the whole?"

"It is a kindergarten," said Gilligan. Incidentals, civil and criminal expenses were allowed at \$2,000, the revised estimate, and was passed without argument. The committee's estimates were allowed at \$2,000 instead of \$1,000.

The expenses of witnesses in criminal cases were given as \$1,000 by Governor Dole. Makekau was strongly in favor of retaining these figures, on the ground that there was no \$1,000 set aside for this purpose. It simply means that the witnesses are to be paid out of the Treasury. He said that he feared \$1,000 was too much, better make the amount \$500, and about the same number of roads and bridges.

Akiha supported the report of the committee in making the fund \$1,000. He said that it would not be a bad

idea to have some money for other things. Akiha said that it was well to have enough, even if the entire amount was not used. Akiha said that from 1900 to the present date, there had been \$1,000 more than \$1,000 drawn from the fund, and that the sum of \$1,000 was the one generally acceptable.

Regarding detective services, Akiha proposed that the Bureau of the Governor, \$6,500, should be accepted, instead of \$5,000. The Governor's figures were accepted.

The police alarm system created a bit of interest. The amount voted for this was \$20,000. This gives Honolulu a system of fifty boxes.

H. M. Dow was over-charged \$459.95 for taxes by the auditor, and wanted relief. The mistake, it was claimed by his supporters in the House, was due to an error in the auditor's department. Paie said the mistake had been made prior to 1898, in which year a Legislature had been held. Hilio said that the mistake was not discovered until after 1898. Emmeluth informed the House that the mistake was made in February, 1899. The chairman said that while a member of the finance committee during the regular session he found out that the mistake had been made prior to 1898, but not discovered until 1899.

When the Treasury Department was reached the first reduction was made in the incidental expenses. From \$11,000, the figures were reduced to \$9,000.

The appropriation for discount on mutilated or abraded coins was dispensed with.

The interest on the bonded debt, commission and exchange, was made \$200,000, instead of \$300,000. The incidentals to the tax office were set at \$10,000, instead of \$11,500. The incidentals to the registrar's office were reduced from \$2,800 to \$2,000.

The claims for postage stamps, etc., which had been placed at \$7,058.30, Prendergast said that the postmasters should file their claims at Washington, D. C. Makekau in answer said that the people who had bought these stamps under one government, should be reimbursed by the government that had caused them to become the losers to this amount. Hilio said that it was a legitimate debt and should be paid. The amount was passed at \$1,200, instead of the figures above mentioned.







